(1) Let me be buried in the grave/tomb of my fathers in the land of Israel. [a] קבר Niph. coh. 1cs

(2) The city was captured, and it was given into their hand, and it was burned with (the) fire. [a] לכו Niph perf 3fs [b] נתן Niph wci 3fs [c] שרה Niph wci 3fs

(3) The heavens were created (Heaven was created1) by the word of Yhwh. [a] בראש Niph. pft 3cp

(4) And the man heard the sound/voice of God in the garden, and he hid himself in the midst of the trees. [a] שמם Qal wci 3ms [b] שחר Niph wci 3ms

(5) Your ways were not hidden from me (from before me2). [a] תמר Niph. pft 3cp

(6) I was appointed to keep/guard/watch the survivors. [a] פקד Niph perf 1cs [b] שמר Niph wci 3ms [c] שאר Infc. + ל prep [d] הש Niph ptc mp + ה article

(7) Let them be judged with the judgment of Yhwh, for He is righteous. [a] שפט Niph. juss.3 3mp

(8) Your name will no longer be called Jacob, because your name will be called Israel. [a] קרא Niph impf 3ms [b] קרא Niph impf 3ms

(9) These are the generations of the heavens and the earth when4 they were created. [a] בראש Niph. infc. + 3mp sfx, + prep. ב

1This Heb. noun is always plural in form (grammatically), but it may be translated in English as “heaven” or “heavens.”
2See p. 129 for this word in the vocabulary of Lesson 16.
3Prefixed forms in first position in a sentence are usually jussive (or some other modal form like the cohortative or imperative); although this looks like the imperfect, the fact that it is in first position tells you it’s jussive. As well, the particle of entreaty, נא, tells you this is a request/prayer, and so the jussive instead of the imperfect.
4The beth preposition, when attached to the infinitive construct, usually marks a temporal adverbial construction (meaning “when...”). See p. 163 in Lesson 22.